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Descriptors-*Computers, *Evaluation Techniques, *Junior Colleges, *Longitudinal Studies, Student Evaluation, *Student Improvement, Student Opinion, Teaching Quality

Identifiers - + Michigan

This is a brief overview of a study used as an example of how a computerized, longitudinal description and analysis of student responses to questions and statements about the teaching process can help answer the question, "Am I doing a good job of teaching?" Questions and statements for the example were taken primarily from "The University of Washington Survey of Student Opinion of Teaching" and "The Purdue Rating Scale for Instruction," and administered to several classes of students. Responses were grouped by class, semester and subject to show some of the available descriptions of the effects of the teaching process. Appended are the instruments used and some examples of grouped data as compiled by the computer. [Not available in hardcopy due to marginal legibility of original document]. (MC)



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A Computerized Method of Longitudinal
Evaluation of Student Performance

Presented to

The Michigan Academy of

Science, Arts, and Letters

The University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Presented by

Jon Gosser

March 29, 1969



A Computerized Method of Longitudinal Evaluation of Student Performance* By Jon Gosser**

The most important question to every teacher is, "Am I doing a good job teaching?" In order to partially answer the above question the individual teacher needs to define teaching (independent variable), the effects of good teaching (dependent variable), and the method to measure the effectiveness of his teaching.

The independent variable (teaching) can be best defined as a process which consists of the teachers' behavior, the students' behavior, the physical setting, and the behavior of the supportive personnel. Thus the teachers' behavior is only one part of the teaching process. (See Figure 1) However, the teacher is the formal leader and therefore considered responsible for the entire teaching process of which he is a part. In most cases, the individual teacher cannot control to any significant degree the other parts of the teaching process.



Without the assistance of Mr. Ben Paulson and Delta College's Computer facilities this paper would not have been possible. Contributions and support of Dr. Harbans Lal and Delta's Learning Resources Center are also greatfully acknowledged.

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Michigan 48710

as defined above. Thus our independent variable is an ill-defined and ambiguous one. The obvious "constant" in this independent variable is the teacher himself.

Due to the ambiguous and ill-defined nature of our independent variable the approach described here will not attempt to ascertain causal relationships as normally defined in science. What we can do, however, is to precisely measure and describe the effects of the total process (independent variable) without being able to eentribute these effects to any particular part of the teaching process. In most cases the teacher, as formal leader of the teaching process, will probably be assumed to produce the desirable or undesirable effects.

The dependent variable (the effects of good teaching) has been looked upon in such terms as its effects upon the teacher, the school administration, political beliefs, religious values, parents, the amount of tax and other monetary support for education, national survival, and various types of student behavior. All of the above criteria may be valid and justifiable outcomes of the teaching process, but student behaviors are felt by most individual teachers to be the most important. We can break most student behavior into four broad types:

(1) student responses to questions and statements about the course content (achievement), (2) student responses to questions and statements about the teaching process, recording conditions, and parts thereof (student opinion of teaching), (3) student responses to his own and other student responses in 1 and 2

course

above, and (4) criterion situations outside the educational setting (job performance). (See Figure 2)

Our dependent variable (student behavior) can only be precisely defined by including thousands, if not millions, of specific small responses to specific situations. For example, in student responses to course content in an elementary math class the response to the question 2 + 2 = is a different response than $\pm \frac{2}{2}$, as the student may respond correctly to the one format but incorrectly to the other format. Thus the only conceivable way at present to deal with these thousands, if not millions, of different student responses is through the use of high speed digital computers and appropriate memory devices. Since as teachers we clearly are not primarily interested in the responses of our students in a given semester, but are primarily interested in how our students will respond ten years later and also, we are not primarily interested in how well we have taught in a given semester but whether or not we are teaching more effectively now than we were last year or ten years before. This interest in long term effects and comparisons requires the use of the longitudinal approach.

In essence, what we have said thus far is that teachers, as leaders of the teaching process (independent variable), want to know what effects they and the teaching process are having on student responses to academic content, opinions of teachers, student opinion of other students, and long term retention and transfer of these behaviors. Due to the number of different



student responses, of interest to teachers, and the longitu-dinal interest in their students' behavior, the use of computerized and longitudinal approach to the problem is necessary.

METHOD

Since student responses to questions and statements about the teaching process and components thereof are relatively few in number and easy to obtain, we chose student responses to 53 questions about the teaching process. These questions were taken from, "The University of Washington Survey of Student Opinion of Teaching,"2 and from, "The Purdue Rating Scale for Instruction."3 In addition, we added some questions and statements of particular relevance to us. Since we used different instructions for the two questionnaires (see Figure 3 and 4), the students responses to these questions were coded in the following ways: (1) a number was assigned to each completed questionnaire for verification of the accuracy of the key punching, (2) the class in which the student filled out the questionnaire, (3) the time of the semester in which he responded to the questionnaire (mid-term, final), (4) the actual date on which he responded, (5) the number of the question to which he responded, and (6) name of the questionnaire. Figure 5)

No attempt will be made here to go into the details of how the questionnaires were administered. Neither will we go into the systems and programs necessary to carry out a computerized longitudinal description and analysis of student responses to questions and statements about the teaching process.

RESULTS

The results to date is the ability to describe and analyze student responses to questions and statements about the teaching process. The basic usefulness of these descriptions is that they document, in a reliable and valid fashion, one of the effects of the teaching process. In otherwords, we have generated an objective description of one of the products we as teachers produce. The remainder of the result section will describe and illustrate some nonrandom samples of descriptions and analyses.

In Figure 6, we see that the median response to the question, "Do you think that your instructor should have asked your opinion of this course," was yes, at the end of the semester in the course evaluation when combining all classes in analyzing the results by semester. Figure 7 shows, that the median (MD.) response to the above question was yes, for each of the 31 individual sections which were grouped by semester in Figure 6.

In Figure 8, we see that the median response to the question, "Personal appearance," at the end of the semester in the <u>instructor evaluation</u> was superior for all classes grouped by semester. In Figure 9, we see that looking at the results by class for the "Personal appearance" question that only 26 out of the 31 classes had a median response of superior. Two of the 5 remaining classes had a median rating of competent and the other 3, a median response of outstanding. This shows that the value of being able to look not only at the results summarized by semester but also by section or class.



In Figure 10, we see that the median response at the end of the semester, of general psychology classes only, grouped by semester, to the statement, "Amount of freedom allowed students in the selection of the materials to be studied (considering the subject matter)," was above average for the first 3 semesters. While during the last five semesters the median was either average or below average. This decrease in amount of freedom the students perceived was in agreement with the changes that were made in teaching methods at the start of the fourth semester.

These sample results indicate the type of information presently available on all 53 questions. Tests of significance and other inferential statistical analyses have not at present been integrated into the system. But there would be no necessity for any changes in the data itself to run any statistical tests desired automatically by the computer.

DISCUSSION

We have described student responses to questions and statements about the teaching process grouped by classes, semesters, and subjects. The descriptions could have been grouped in many different ways dependent upon the interest of the individual instructor. Actually, we may organize the data in terms of any of the responses which students can/or did make. For example, the opinions of the males versus all the females, the opinions of all of those who expect to receive an "A", and those who learn things of no practical value and had no opinion on taking another course under the instructor and who were female. Another example might be, how did the students who responded without stating an opinion to the questions

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on, "individual goals," respond to, "I am learning things of practical value, some practical value, or no practical value." This system of computerized longitudinal evaluation of student performance can be applied to any and all identifiable and recordable student responses.

The time and money involved in computerized systems can be quite large but with appropriate systems and programming can be considerably reduced. For example, a way to have done the analyses described in the result section would have been to look at each of 3,332 records until you find the first record you want and then to look through all 3,332 records again to find the next record you wanted, etc. This would have required roughly 60 hours of IBN 360-40 computer time or nearly \$4,500 for one report. The way this report was generated required less than 2 hours or only \$150 worth of computer time. With sufficient changes in the programs the cost can probably be reduced to \$50 or less:

This paper has tried to indicate some of the ways we as teachers can obtain partial answers to the question, "Am I doing a good job in teaching?" In essence, we have said we can presently describe in great detail the effects of the teaching process on student responses. That is, we can keep an inventory of the responses our students make to (1) questions and statements about subject matter, (2) questions and statements on the teaching process, and (3) questions and statements about theirs' and other students' responses, and (4) criterion situations outside of the educational setting.



FOOTNOTES Gosser

Lal, Harbans and Gosser, Jon, "Research on Teaching Pharmacy:

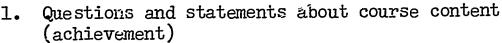
The Role of Student Ratings," American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education, Vol. 32, November, 1968.

- ²Langen, T. D. F., "Improving College and University Teaching," Oregon State University Press, Winter, 1966.
- ³Remmers, H. H. and Elliott, D. N., "Manual, The Purdue Rating Scale for Instruction," (rev. ed.), Purdue University Book Store, West Lafayette, Indiana, 1960.

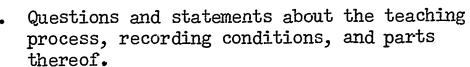


STUDENT PERFORMANCES

Student Responses To:



- Ex. 1. In an experiment designed to study the effect of background music on production in a factory, the background music is the:
 - 1. dependent variable
 - 2. intervening variable
 - 3. only relevant variable
 - 4. independent variable.



- Ex. 1. The degree to which the objectives of the course were clarified and discussed.
 - 1. excellent 4. Below average
 - 2. above average 5. extremely poor.
 - 3. average
- 3. Criterion situations outside of the educational setting.
 - Ex. "How many articles have you published?"
- His own and other student's responses made above.
 - Ex. How sure are you that your answer is correct?
 - 1. very confident
 - 2. confident
 - 3. don't know
 - 4. not confident
 - 5. very unconfident



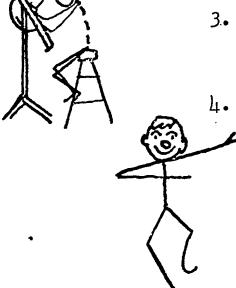


Figure 3 COURSE EVALUATION*

Number NONE DESIRED

Course_

Da	ate	Name_		<u>NONE</u>	DES	IRED
Li by	NOTE TO STUDENTS: Following is a list of faportant to many courses but over which the installe control. You are to rate the course on expecting one of the numbers at the right of expecting one.	tructor ach of	of the	ten i	has	
	PADO VETO	Strene Ly WAVER Era	. Po.	.		
1.	Suitability of the method or methods by which subject matter of the course is presented (recitation, lecture, discussion, etc.)	erage	2	3	4	\ 5
2.	Suitability of the size of the class (consider the subject matter and type of class-lectured discussion, lab., etc.)	<u>,</u>	2	3	4	5
3.	Amount of freedom allowed students in the selection of the materials to be studied (considering the subject matter)	1	2	3	4	5
4.	How the course is fulfilling your needs (consider your long range as well as your short range goals)	·~~= <u>1</u>	2	3	4	5
5.	The degree to which the objectives of the course were clarified and discussed	1	2	3	4	5
6.	The agreement between the announced objective and rules of the course and what was actually done		2	3	4	5
7.	Suitability of the reference materials availa for the course	ble 1	2	3	4	5
8.	Suitability of the laboratory facilities available for the course	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Suitability of the assigned textbook	1	2	3	4	5
0.	The use made of tests as aids to learning	1	2	3	<u>L</u> ;	5
1.	Range of ability in the class (are there too many extremely dull or extremely bright students)	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Suitability of the amount and type of assigned outside work	! 1 2	2	3	4	5
۲ ۲	These sheets and summaries thereof are a matter	of PUF	BLIC	REC	ORD.	
	OVER					

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		Above Average Average 1 determining the	treme de la company de la comp	Y P	0.	
13.	The weight given to test in final grade for the course	determining the	2	3	4	\ 5
14.	Coordination of the tests we objectives of the course	vith the major		3	4	5
15.	Frequency of tests		2	3	4	5
16.	Interest in subject matter-		2	3	4	5
17.	Suitability of the record a	requirement1	2	3	4	5
18.	Suitability of confidence	Level estimates1	2	3	4	5
19.	Suitability of the "CLASS I	POLICY" paper1	2	3	4	5
20.	Suitability of the self eva	aluations1	2	3	4	5
21.	Suitability of THE COURSE	1	2	3	4	5
22.	Suitability of the Peer eva	aluation1	2	3	4	5
23.	The OVERALL RATING of the o	course1		3	4	5
∦ of	ARY of your ratings: # of 1 4's; # of 5's Mean					
What	have you <u>liked</u> especially v	vell about this course?_				
What	have you especially dislike					
What	might be done to improve th					
	Circle	your answer				
24,	Amount of time spent on the	is course				
	ABOVE AVERAGE	AVERAGE	BELO	OW A	VERA	GE
25.	Do you think that your insof this course?	tructor should have ask	ed you	ur c	pini	on
	YES	NO	NO	OPI	NION	
26.	Sex: MALE	FEMA	LE			

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Figure 4 INSTRUCTOR EVALUATION*

Cour	se	Numb	er	NON	E D	ESIRED
Date	e	Name		ONE	DE:	STRED
dra	Listed below are several qualities which describe a tructor's behavior. Rate the instructor on each of twing a circle around the number that best indicates have been accounted by the parison with other teachers you have had. Rate each ughtfully and carefully as possible. DO NOT OMIT ITE of the parison with the parison with other teachers are possible. The parison with other teachers are possible. The parison with the parison with other teachers are parison with the parison with	hese is p item	it osi as	ems tio	by n i	n
1.	Interprets abstract ideas and theories clearly.		2	3	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	5 Lue
	Gets me interested in his subject.					
3.	Has increased my skills in thinking					
4.	Has helped broaden my interest	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Stresses important material.	- 1	2	3	4	5
6.	Makes good use of examples and illustrations.	- 1	2	3	4	5
7.	Has motivated me to do my best work.	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Inspires class confidence in knowledge of subject.	- 1	2	3	4	5
9.	Has given me new viewpoints or appreciations	- 1	2	3	4	5
10.	Is clear and understandable in his explanations	1	2	3	4	5
	His method of teaching.					
	Personal appearance					
13.	Sense of proportion and humor.	- 1	2	3	4	5
14.	Tells you in detail what to learn.	- 1	2	3.	4	5
	Allows for individual goals.					
16.	Fairness in grading.	~-1	2	3	4	5
17.	Sympathetic attitude toward students					
18.	Instructor's opinions.					
19.	Speech fluency.	~ 1	2	3	4	5
~	The OVERALL RATING of the instructor.				~ · · ·	~ ~
∦ o	MARY: #of 1's ; # of 2's ; # of 3's f 5's ; Median ; Mode ; Mean ese sheets and summaries thereof are a matter of PUBL	<u> </u>				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •





	-				r do especiai	•
	-	_			r do worst in	his teaching
	teaching	of this co	ourse?	•	ight be done	
			curn to	CLE YOU a "Trad		oach (multiple
gues	ss, true-	false, etc.	. questi	ons; an	d lectures):	
		YES		NO		NO OPINION
22.	Would y	ou rehire	the inst	ructor?		
		YES		NO		NO OPINION
23.	I am le	arning thin	ngs of:			
	:	PRACTICAL \	TLAUE	SOME P	RACTICAL VALU	E NO PRACTICAL VALUE
24.	I expec	t to receiv	re a grad	de of:		
		A B	C D 1	F I	Ñ	
25.	Would y	ou like to	take a	course	under this in	structor again?
	(GLADLY 1	O OPINIO	ON WI	TH HESITATION	NEVER
	Do you his teach	-	instruct	tor sho	uld have asked	d your opinion
		YES		NO		NO OPINION
27.	MALE	FI				
COM	MENTS:) go, and all 40 am 40 am 40	na de de de un de de d	gg gan gan gan dan gan gan dan 40 dan ses dan dan d	



CODING SYSTEM

FIGURE

DATA ONE STUDENT

SUMMARY



PAGE · 25

ALL SUBJECTS --- BY SEMESTER

DATE COMPLIED 03=20=69

STUDENT EVALUATIONS OF JON GOSSER
BY ALL STUDENTS AS QUALIFIED BELOW

PART OF SEMESTER END NAME OF EVALUATION

DIRECTIONS

COURSE

DATE

NUMBER NOME DESTRED

NAME NONE DESTRED

NOTE TO STUDENTS FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF FACTORS WHICH ARE IMPORTANT TO MANY COURSES BUT OVER WHICH THE INSTRUCTOR OFTEN HAS LITTLE CONTROL. YOU ARE TO RATE THE COURSE ON EACH OF THE FACTORS BY CIRCLING ONE OF THE NUMBERS AT THE RIGHT OF EACH STATEMENT. DO NOT OMIT ITEMS.

CIRCLE YOUR ANSWER

25. DO YOU THINK THAT YOUR INSTRUCTOR SHOULD HAVE ASKED YOUR

OPINION OF THIS COURSE

YES NO NO OPINION

1=YES, 2=NO, 3=NC OPINION

12

15

17

19 29

21

23 24

25

32

35

37

44 45

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PAGE 38

ALL SUBJECTS ---- BY SEMESTER

DATE COMPLIED 03~20-69

STUDENT EVALUATIONS OF JON GOSSER
BY ALL STUDENTS AS QUALIFIED BELOW

PART OF SEMESTER ----END
NAME OF EVALUATION -- INSTRUCTOR EVALUATION

DIRECTIONS

19

35

DATE

NUMBER NONE DESIRED

NAME NONE DESIRED

LISTED BELOW ARE SEVERAL QUALITIES WHICH DESCRIBE ASPECTS OF THE INSTRUCTOR'S BEHAVIOR. TRATE THE INSTRUCTOR ON EACH OF THESE ITEMS BY DRAWING A CIRCLE AROUND THE NUMBER THAT BEST INDICATES HIS POSITION IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER TEACHERS YOU HAVE HAD.

RATE EACH ITEM AS THOUGHTFULLY AND CAREFULLY AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT OMIT ITEMS.

CIRCLE YOUR ANSWER

12. PERSONAL APPEARANCE - CHENERAL STREET - CHEN

1= OUTSTANDING, 2= SUPERIOR, 3= COMPETENT, 4= ONLY FAIR
5= OF LESS VALUE

MONTH/YEAR TO		NO. OF	NO. OF	WT.		1.	PERCENT	AT		RATI	NG OTHER
MONTH/YEAR	SCHOOL	SEC.	STUD.	MEAN	MEDIAN	1.	2	3	- 4	. ,	Uillen
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01/67=06=67	KCKCJC	2	20	240	2.0	30	• •	30	. 0	0	0
06/67=08/67	DELTA	1	8	1.19	2.0	38	38	25	Ò	0	0
09/67-12/67	DELTA	8	123	212	2.0	24	33	39	3	0	0
01/68-04/68	DELTA	4	51	1.8	2.0	37	45	16	2	0	0
04/68=06/68	DELTA	1	16	2:1	2.0	31	31	38	0	0	0
06/68-08/68	DELTA	3	49	1.9	2.0	43	31 .	24	- 0	2	0
09/68-12/68		5	64	2:2	2.0	23	38	33	6	0	0

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12. 12.		2.0	10 10		60 20			0	0 0	2 4	6 2	2 4	0 0	0 0		05≈25≈67 05≈23≈67		08 09
12.	1.9	2.0	8 .	38	38	25	0	0	. 0	3	3	2	0	0,	0	08=07=67	7 FI	10
12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12.	2.1 2:0 1.8 2.0 2.4 2.1	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 3.0	13 21 10 5 14 27 14	33 20 40 36 22	40 29 33 21	43 20 20 36 30 43	0 0 0 0 0 15 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 7 2 2 5 6 5 3	7 5 6 2 4 9 3 5	6 9 2 1 5 8 6 11	0 0 0 0 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	12~15~67 12~14~67 12~13~67 12~13~67 12~14~67 12~14~67 12~14~67 12~14~67	7 FI 7 FI 7 FI 7 FI 7 FI	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
12. 12. 12.	2.2 1.6 I.5 1.9	1.0 1.0	14 7 17 13	57 65	64 29 24 62	14	0 0 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 11 3	9 2 4 8	4 1 1 2	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	0 0	04-11-68 04-11-68 04-16-68 04-12-68	FI FI	19 20 21 22
12+	2:1	2.0	16	31	31	38	0	0	0	5	5	6	0	0	0	06 18 68	FI	23
12. 12. 12.	2.2 1.7 I.8			56	35 22 36	22	0 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	5 10 6	6 4 5	5 4 3		1 0 0	0	08=12=68 08=12=68 08=14=68	FI	24 25 26
12. 12. 12. 12.	2.3 2.7 1.7 2.1 1.9	3.0 2.0 2.0	17 3 14	33 a 36 :	29	0 14	0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2 1 1 5 6	7 5 2 5 5	6 9 0 2 4	2 0 2	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	12=09=68 12=09=68 12=09=68 12=09=68 12=09=68	FI FI	27 28 29 30 31

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PAGE

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY UNLY BY SEMESTER

DATE COMPLIED 03-20-69

STUDENT EVALUATIONS OF JON GOSSER
BY ALL STUDENTS AS QUALIFIED BELOW

PART OF SEMESTER SEMEND

NAME OF EVALUATION COURSE EVALUATION

DIRECTIONS

È 17

19 20

45

47

50 51 COURSE

NUMBER NONE DESTRED

NAME NONE DESTRED

PARTICULAR DESTRED

PARTICULAR DESTRED

PARTICULAR DESTRED

NOTE TO STUDENTS FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF FACTORS WHICH ARE IMPORTANT TO MANY COURSES BUT OVER WHICH THE INSTRUCTOR OFTEN HAS LITTLE CONTROL. YOU ARE TO RATE THE COURSE ON EACH OF THE FACTORS BY CIRCLING ONE OF THE NUMBERS AT THE RIGHT OF EACH STATEMENT. DO NOT OMIT ITEMS.

3. AMOUNT OF FREEDOM ALLOWED STUDENTS IN THE SELECTION OF THE MATERIALS TO BE STUDIED (CONSIDERING THE SUBJECT

1=EXCELLENT, 2=ABOVE AVERAGE, 3=AVERAGE, 4=BELOW AVERAGE 5=EXTREMELY POOR

MONTH/YEAR		NU. OF	NU. OF	wT.			PERCENT	AT	EACH	RATI	NG
TO		•		• • • -	MEDIAN	1 .	2	3	4	5	OTHE
MONTH/YEAR	SCHOOL	SEC.	2100.	MEAN	MEDIAN	1	2	,	•		
		2	5 /	1.48	2 1 0	44	39	11	0	6	0
09/66#01/67	KCKCJC	. 2	54	_			_	-	0	0	0
01/67-06-67	KCKCJC	1	10	1.8	2.0	40	40	20		_	- 1
		1	14	2:1	2.0	36	29	21	14	0	0
06/67~08/67		1	_	_		15	14	29	33	10	0 }
09/67-12/67	DELTA	5	94	3 ₹1	3.0			_		-	
		1	17	3.13	4.0	18	6	24	35	18	U §
01/68•04/68		-			3.0	6	13	63	13	0	6 🕯
04/68-06/68	DELTA	1	16	3.1	<i>3</i> • 0	_					C.
		3	49	2:4	3.0	24	20 ·	47	, 4	4	U
06/68~08/68		<i>-</i>		 -	2 (9	16	41	23	8	· 3 🖁
09/68-12/68	DELTA	5	64	3.1	3.0	7	10			•	